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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED



(51) International Patent Classification 6 : A61K 31/57 // (A61K 31/57, 31;57)	A1	WO 9603132A1 (43) International Publication Date: 8 February 1996 (08.02.96)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/09544		(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG).
(22) International Filing Date: 27 July 1995 (27.07.95)		
(30) Priority Data: 08/281,642 28 July 1994 (28.07.94) US 08/469,371 6 June 1995 (06.06.95) US		
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(54) Title: SYNERGISTIC PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE AND HALCINONIDE		
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(54) Title: SYNERGISTIC PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE AND HALCINONIDE			
(57) Abstract <p>A pharmaceutical composition comprises a synergistic combination of at least about 0.01 % by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and at least about 0.01 % by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.</p>			

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SYNERGISTIC PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE AND HALCINONIDE.

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition. More specifically, the present invention relates to a synergistic pharmaceutical composition for treating skin disorders such as dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis and associated and related inflammatory conditions. More particularly, the present invention relates to a composition containing 16 α , 17 α -substituted methylenedioxy steroids as active ingredients therein.

The present invention is a continuation-in-part of US Serial No. 08/281642 filed July 28, 1994.

As described in U.S. Patent 5,171,581 "Psoriasis is a chronic skin disorder that is proliferative in nature and widespread throughout the world, afflicting millions of humans and even domesticated animals having similar proliferative integument problems. The skin disorder is characterized by recurrent, elevated red lesions, plaques or rarely pustules on the skin. These plaques are the result of an excessive by rapid growth and shedding of epidermal (skin) cells. No one knows what causes this abnormal cell proliferation. Its severity and course vary greatly from case to case, and also in the individual afflicted with the disease. Recurrences are almost the rule with intervals varying from one month to many years. One person may go through life with a single patch on the elbow, knee or scalp, while another will have repeated attacks of a generalized eruption or widespread chronic lesions lasting for years without remission. As discouraging as it may be,

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medical science and literature are replete with indications that patients exhibiting such lesions are destined for life to be 'psoriatic.'".

Similarly, in a psoriasis fact sheet recently obtained from the National Psoriasis Foundation, it is stated that "Psoriasis affects an estimated 2% of the world's population. Males and females are equally affected. The majority develop initial lesions as young adults. However, psoriasis may appear for the first time in infants or the elderly. In psoriasis, skin cells form too quickly and never mature. Cells move to the top of the skin in 3-4 days instead of the normal 28 days. Psoriasis is chronic (it does not go away) and no one has found the cause or a cure."

In a fact sheet promulgated by the Eczema Association for Science and Education eczema is described as "A family of conditions including: atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, occupational dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, stasis dermatitis and others."

In said fact sheet it is also reported that in the United States, nearly 15 million people have eczema, a definition which most frequently relates to atopic dermatitis, one of several conditions which fall under the eczema heading. 10% of infants in the United States are born with this disease and 60% of those infants retain it in adulthood.

It has been known for over 25 years that 11-substituted 16 α ,17 α -substituted methylene dioxysteroids of the pregnane series, as described, e.g., in U.S. Patent 2,990,401, have high anti-inflammatory activity and can be used topically in the treatment of burns, rheumatoid arthritis, allergies, psoriasis and other skin disorders.

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Among the compounds taught in said patent, it is now well-known that triamcinolone acetonide, which is 9 α -fluoro-11 β -21-dihydroxy-16 α ,17 α -isopropylidenedioxy-1,4-pregnadiene-3,20-dione, has proved particularly useful in the treatment of dermatological conditions. The compound has been found to have at least some effect in the treatment of dermatosis, eczema, neurodermitis, impetigo, psoriasis, pruritis and other related diseases.

Similarly, in U.S. Patent 3,892,857 there is described and claimed a steroid formulation having enhanced properties for topical application, comprising 21-chloro-9-fluoro-11-hydroxy-16,17-[(1-methyl-ethylidene)bis(oxy)]pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione in a vehicle containing as major ingredients propylene glycol and water.

Said compound has subsequently become known generally as halcinonide and is marketed as a topical anti-inflammatory compound.

While both of said compounds are successfully marketed and are known to ease the suffering caused by psoriasis by stopping the itching, and even cleaning the skin of crust, for short periods of time, the basic psoriasis and its outward manifestations do not completely disappear and usually return within weeks of treatment or even during treatment.

Thus, e.g., the Bantam Medical Dictionary, 1992, describes psoriasis as follows:

"a chronic skin disease in which itchy scaly red patches form on the elbows, forearms, knees, legs, scalp, and other parts of the body. Psoriasis is one of the commonest skin diseases, affecting about 1% of the population, but its cause is not known. The disorder often runs in families

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and may be brought on by anxiety; it is rare in infants and the elderly, the commonest time of onset being in childhood or adolescence. It sometimes occurs in association with arthritis (see psoriatic arthritis). Occasionally the disease may be very severe, affecting much of the skin and causing considerable disability in the patient. There is no known cure and treatment is palliative with lotions or ointments."

Thus, as stated at the end of said listing, at present there is no known cure for psoriasis despite the widefelt need therefor.

It has now been surprisingly discovered that a combination of said compounds exhibits a synergistic effect which fully or at least temporarily eliminates the sores, scabs, lesions and itching characteristic of psoriasis, eczema, rosacea, dermatitis, and similar related conditions so that after treatment is completed, these conditions do not return at all or return only after several months or years.

As will be described and exemplified hereinafter with regard to Example 2, it has now been surprisingly found and proven that a combination of as little as 0.01% halcinonide and 0.01% triamcinolone acetonide is more effective in the treatment of severe psoriasis than 0.3% halcinonide or 0.3% triamcinolone acetonide when administered separately. While said combination does not remove all the spots associated with severe psoriasis, it is effective for treating mild psoriasis, eczema and dermatitis as well as other dermatological conditions, and even lower dosages of the newly discovered synergistic combination of the present invention should be effective for treating milder dermatological conditions involving dry and/or itchy skin.

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Thus, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a synergistic combination of at least about 0.01% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and at least about 0.01% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

While said lower range of components has been tested and found to exhibit the above described synergism, it is believed that it is within the routine skill of the art to determine the minimum synergistic combination to apply to various degrees of various conditions, taking into account age, severity, particular condition, body weight, location of the condition on the patient's body, etc., and therefore all effective ranges of the novel synergistic composition of the present invention are contemplated as being provided herein.

Thus it has now been surprisingly discovered that the synergistic composition of the present invention can be effectively used for the treatment of various dermatological diseases such as for instance contact dermatitis and related allergies, eczema of physical, chemical and medical origin, flexural and housewife's eczema, impetigo, psoriasis, erythema, rosacea, nickel allergies, cradle cap in infants, neurodermitis, pruritis, dry skin and other related diseases and conditions.

It has further been found that due to the anti-inflammatory effects of the synergistic composition of the present invention and the penetration of the topical composition of the present invention through the skin, relief of arthritic pain associated with psoriasis and of other inflammatory conditions is also obtained.

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In preferred embodiments of the present invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a synergistic combination of at least about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and at least about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

With regard to the upper range of the combined components of the synergistic composition of the present invention, it is to be noted that combined amounts of active ingredients above between about 0.4 and 0.6% are inadvisable because they may repress adrenaline, and thus possible negative side effects may be a limiting factor on the upper range which should be used according to the present invention. Taking the above into account, all combinations within the ranges set forth herein are effective and contemplated for use according to the present invention.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier", as used herein, is intended to denote any of the formulations standardly used for topical application, i.e. cream, ointment, lotion, gel or the like, as is known per se in the art and as described, e.g. for similar compositions in U.S. Patent No. 3,934,013, the description of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Thus, according to the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition for treating psoriasis, comprising a synergistic combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition for treating eczema, comprising a synergistic

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combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Also provided according to the present invention is a pharmaceutical composition for treating dermatitis comprising a synergistic combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Said compositions preferably comprise about 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.1% halcinonide, which combination removes the external manifestations of the above conditions and which combination has been found to be safe in tests carried out in over 1600 volunteer patients.

Furthermore, said preferred dosage has been found to successfully bring about extended remission of the external manifestations in even the most severe cases, as can be seen e.g. with reference to the accompanying figures which include photographs of patients who had suffered for many years despite treatment with different cortisone and other active ingredients without success.

More recently, tests have been carried out in hundreds of patients with compositions according to the present invention comprising about 0.02% triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.02% halcinonide, and as illustrated hereinafter in comparative example 4, and with reference to figures 6a-6f treatment with said reduced dosages even in severe cases appears to provide relief similar to that provided by the compositions containing about 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.1% halcinonide.

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The pharmaceutically acceptable carrier can be any of those known and taught in the prior art.

The formulation of this invention may also contain additives to improve the physical form and the release characteristics. Additives which may be used include diluents, thickening agents, preservatives and penetration enhancers.

The penetration enhancers suitable for the purpose of the invention are the therapeutically acceptable penetration enhancers that do not adversely affect the drug, the skin or the materials for using the ointment.

Examples of penetration enhancers include 1-dodecyl-azacycloheptan-2-one, propylene glycol, surfactants and others.

A preferred formulation comprises a base of about 450-500g vaseline (R) petroleum jelly, about 65-75g lanoline and about 120-150g lanet wax combined together and then mixed with about 300-350 ml water to form about 1 kilogram of ointment cream carrier for said active ingredients.

While the invention will now be described in connection with certain preferred embodiments in the following examples and with reference to the accompanying figures so that aspects thereof may be more fully understood and appreciated, it is not intended to limit the invention to these particular embodiments. On the contrary, it is intended to cover all alternatives, modifications and equivalents as may be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Thus, the following examples which include preferred embodiments will serve to illustrate the practice of this invention, it being

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understood that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of preferred embodiments of the present invention only and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of formulation procedures as well as of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention.

In the drawings:

The file of this patent contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent with color drawings will be provided by the patent and trademark office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

Figures 1a and 1b are photographs taken of a patient suffering from severe psoriasis, before treatment with a composition according to the present invention;

Figures 1c and 1d are photographs taken of the same patient three months after treatment.

Figures 2a and 2b are photographs taken of a patient suffering from allergic eczema before treatment with a composition according to the present invention

Figures 2c and 2d are photographs taken of the same patient three weeks after treatment.

Figures 3a and 3b are photographs taken of a patient suffering from atopic eczema before treatment with a composition according to the present invention and two weeks after treatment.

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Figures 4a and 4b are photographs taken of a patient suffering from severe dermatitis of the foot before treatment with a composition according to the present invention, and ten days after treatment respectively.

Figures 5a and 5b are photographs taken of a patient suffering from severe excema of the hand before treatment with a composition according to the present invention.

Figures 5c and 5d are photographs taken of the same patient two weeks after treatment.

Figures 6a, 6b and 6c are photographs taken of a patient suffering from severe psoriasis before treatment, 1 week into treatment, and 3 weeks after treatment with a composition containing a total of 0.2% active ingredients applied to one side of his body, according to the present invention.

Figures 6d, 6e and 6f are photographs taken of the same patient of figures 6a, 6b and 6c before treatment, 1 week into treatment, and 3 weeks after treatment with a composition containing a total of 0.04% active ingredients applied to the other side of his body, according to the present invention.

Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c are photographs taken of the right leg of a patient suffering from excema taken before treatment, 1 week into treatment and 3 weeks into treatment with a comparative composition containing 0.2% triamcinolone acetonide as the sole active ingredient.

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Figures 7d, 7e, and 7f are photographs taken of the left leg of a patient suffering from excema taken before treatment, 1 week into treatment and 3 weeks into treatment with a comparative composition containing 0.2% halcinonide as the sole active ingredient.

Figures 7g, 7h, 7i and 7j are photographs taken of the arms of the same patient suffering from excema taken before treatment, 1 week into treatment, 3 weeks into treatment and 4 weeks into treatment with a composition according to the present invention containing 0.1% halcinonide and 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide as combined active ingredients therein.

Figures 8a and 8b are photographs of an infant suffering from infant dermatitis before treatment; and

Figures 8c and 8d are pictures of the same infant taken 2 months later after treatment with a composition according to the present invention.

In the following examples and referring to the accompanying figures, compositions according to the present invention containing 0.1% halcinonide and 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide were used except where otherwise indicated.

Example 1

Two compositions according to the present invention were prepared in the following manner:

Preparation of the Base

Vaseline (R) (490 g) was mixed with lanolin (70g) and lanet wax (140g) was added while heating at a

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temperature not exceeding 70°C and mixing constantly in order to maximize the homogeneity of the base. 300g water was added at 70°C.

Active Ingredients:

- 1a) Per 100g ointment - 200 mg halcinonide
 - 100 mg triamcinolene

- 1b) Per 100g ointment - 300 mg halcinonide
 - 100 mg triamcinolone

(Forte-extra strength formulation)

The above amounts of active ingredients were respectively mixed together with a mortar and pestle with the help of a drop of paraffin. While mixing constantly the base was added drop by drop at first, then more rapidly, until a total amount of 100 gm was obtained.

Comparative Example 2

- a) A comparative composition was prepared as in example 1, however having only 0.01% halcinonide and 0.01% triamcinolone actamide in the final composition.
- b) A comparative composition was prepared as in Example 1, having 0.3% halcinonide as sole active ingredient.
- c) A comparative composition was prepared as in Example 1, having 0.3% triamcinolone acetonide as sole active ingredient.

A volunteer patient having severe psoriasis over the entire body was treated at different sites with compositions 1a, 1b and comparative compositions 2a, 2b and 2c by application of minor equal amounts massaged into effected areas twice a day for a three week period.

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The observed results were as follows:

Composition 2a - Some spots of the psoriasis disappeared, but not all, and where they did fade, pink color remained.

Composition 2b - No lasting results - no appreciable improvement.

Composition 2c - No lasting results - no appreciable improvement.

Composition 1a - Within one week of treatment the psoriasis on the entire area of treatment disappeared with skin returning to normal color except for a few isolated spots of original long established psoriasis. (These spots also disappeared upon treatment with composition 1b).

Composition 1b - Within one week of treatment the spots completely disappeared with skin returning to normal color and with no sign of previous psoriasis.

It should be noted that this experiment was performed on a subject with a severe case of psoriasis covering parts of the entire body and that while the prior art formulations in their maximum permitted dose had no appreciable effect, the compositions of the present invention effected a complete removal of all external manifestations of the psoriasis which lasted for over a one year period before the recurrence of the condition.

Example 3

Over 1600 volunteer patients suffering from psoriasis, atopic eczema, allergic eczema, rosacea, and other similar dermatological conditions were treated with compositions according to the present invention.

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The patients were instructed to apply the composition twice a day for a period of between 2 and 4 weeks, morning and evening until all external manifestations disappeared, and then the composition was applied once a day for an additional period of 1 week. A very small amount was used each time, massaged very well into the skin.

In this extended testing it was found with regard to psoriasis patients that approximately 5% had no recurrence even after eight years, approximately 40% had no recurrence for a period in excess of twelve months and another approximately 40% had no recurrence for a period in excess of six months. In those volunteers in which a recurrence was noted, application of the composition according to the present invention once again affected a removal of all external manifestations for an extended period of time.

Among the sixteen hundred volunteers tested were people suffering from psoriasis, eczema of different types, causes and severity as well as people suffering from rosacea, and dermatitis of different types, causes and severity.

While not sufficiently tested under controlled conditions, it has been reported by volunteer patients that the composition of the present invention was also effective in treating sores associated with herpes simplex, pain associated with arthritis, even when said arthritis was not associated with psoriasis and bursitis.

Referring to Figures 1a and 1b, there is seen a volunteer patient who reported having had suffered from severe psoriasis for over twenty years with extensive lesions on his chest, stomach and arms.

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After three weeks of treatment with the composition of the present invention, the lesions had disappeared. The patient returned and was photographed after three months and the results are seen in Figures 1c and 1d. As illustrated, only minor discolorations and scaring from the original severe psoriasis appear, while the skin is totally clear of active sores and lesions.

Referring to pictures 2a and 2b, there is seen a young boy who is allergic to eggs, citrus fruits, chocolate, nuts, fish, tomatoes, ketchup, strawberries and other food products which all give him allergic eczema, from which he has suffered all his life. As illustrated in these pictures, the boy's arms and stomach are covered with eczema spots and sores.

This volunteer patient was treated with a composition of the present invention and his mother reported that after four days 80% of his rash had disappeared, as had the accompanying itching feeling. After ten days the entire rash was gone.

Figures 2c and 2d are photographs taken 2-1/2 weeks after commencement of treatment and, as can be seen, the skin is completely clear of all rash and sores.

Figure 3a is a photograph of the hands of a dishwasher, suffering from atopic eczema, whose fingers were swollen and chapped, and even infected. He had used cortisone creams over a period of over five years, ranging in prescriptions of 1% to 3% without relief. After two weeks of treatment with the composition of the present invention, the swelling, infection and chapping had all disappeared as shown in Figure 3b.

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Figure 4a is a photograph of the foot of a volunteer patient suffering from dermatitis. As can be seen, his foot is dry and scaly with scabs and sores. Figure 4b is a photograph of the same patient taken only ten days later, after treatment with a composition of the present invention. As can be seen, the foot exhibits a marked improvement, being free of scales, scabs and sores and having returned to almost a normal color, which was achieved after an additional one week of treatment with the composition of the present invention.

Figures 5a and 5b are photographs of a 4-1/2 year old boy suffering from severe eczema of the hands. As can be seen his hands and tips of the fingers are covered with scales, sores, scabs and white lesions, and patches are even hanging from his finger tips. His mother advised that he had suffered from this condition all his life, and that treatment with cortisone and other recommended creams did not remove this condition.

After 2 weeks of treatment with a composition of the present invention the hands are completely free and clean of all sores and scabs, as can be seen in Figures 5c and 5d.

Comparative Example 4

The same patient who suffered severe psoriasis and was treated in 1988 as discussed with reference to figures 1a-d, suffered a recurrence of the condition and agreed to try two different formulations of compositions according to the present invention on the two sides of his body.

As indicated hereinbefore, figures 6a, 6b and 6c are photographs taken before treatment, 1 week into treatment,

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and 3 weeks after treatment with a composition containing a total of 0.2% active ingredients applied to one side of the body, while figures 6d, 6e and 6f are photographs taken of the same patient of figures 6a, 6b and 6c before treatment, 1 week into treatment, and 3 weeks after treatment with a composition containing a total of 0.04% active ingredients applied to the other side of the body.

As will be noted from 6a and 6d, on April 28, 1995, both sides of the body and both arms exhibited large patches of encrusted lesions. As can be seen from figures 6b and 6e, already on May 1, 1995, a major improvement is noted wherein the encrusted lesions have disappeared and there remain only milder red patches. Referring now to figures 6c and 6f, 3-1/2 weeks after treatment, even the red patches have disappeared leaving only mild discolorations, both on the side treated with the standard composition containing 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide and 0.1% halcinonide, and on the side treated with a diluted composition containing only 0.02% triamcinolone acetonide and 0.02% halcinonide. As can be seen, there is no appreciable difference to the visible eye between the effect of these compositions of different dosages according to the present invention.

Comparative Example 5

A further comparative test was carried out on a patient suffering from eczema on extensive parts of her body. This patient was instructed to apply three creams to different parts of her body without being told the content of the various creams. The first cream contained 0.2% triamcinolone acetonide, and was applied to the right leg with the results being shown in figures 7a, 7b and 7c. The second cream contained 0.2% halcinonide, and was applied to the left leg with the results being shown in figures

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7d, 7e and 7f. The third cream contained a combination of 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide and 0.1% halcinonide and was applied to the arms with the results being shown in figures 7g, 7h, 7i and 7j.

The volunteer patient reported having severe atopic excema since birth, having used cortisone creams over long periods for the last 36 years, without relief from the rash and itching accompany this condition.

Referring to figures 7a, 7d and 7g, the itchy scabby sores on the arms and legs of the patient are quite evident. Referring to figures 7b, 7e and 7h, it can be noted that one week after treatment the sores still remain, however are much milder.

The major difference between the three creams become evident however, three weeks into treatment, wherein the sores are almost completely gone on the arms of the patient, as can be seen from figure 7i, however, have returned and begun to be even worse on both legs of the patient, as seen in figures 7c and 7f when compared to figures 7b and 7e.

The patient also reported that in all areas that were treated with cream c, the skin had become better and better, but in the areas that were treated with a and b, the rash began to return and was resistant to the treatment and small open sores reformed on the skin.

At this point and time, the patient refused to continue using creams a and b, and switched to the use of cream c (which is the cream according to the present invention), on all parts of her body.

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Figure 7j shows the arms of the patient clear of all sores after less than one month of treatment and the patient reported that the rash is completely gone, the sores are completely gone, and the skin is continuing to improve and be softer and more supple every day.

Referring now to figures 8a and 8b there are seen photographs of an infant suffering from severe infant dermatitis before treatment and having extensive red rash areas on both the front and back of his body.

Figures 8c and 8d are pictures of the same infant taken 2 months later after treatment with a composition according to the present invention, and as can be seen, the body is almost completely clear of the original rash.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the details of the foregoing illustrative embodiments and that the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof. The present examples are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a synergistic combination of at least about 0.01% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and at least about 0.01% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
2. A pharmaceutical composition, according to claim 1, comprising a synergistic combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
3. A pharmaceutical composition, according to claim 1, for treating psoriasis, comprising a synergistic combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
4. A pharmaceutical composition, according to claim 1, for treating dermatitis comprising a synergistic combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
5. A pharmaceutical composition, according to claim 1, for treating eczema, comprising a synergistic combination of about 0.01-0.3% by wt. triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.01-0.3% by wt. halcinonide as active ingredients therein, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
6. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, comprising about 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide and about 0.1% halcinonide.

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FIG.1A



FIG.1B

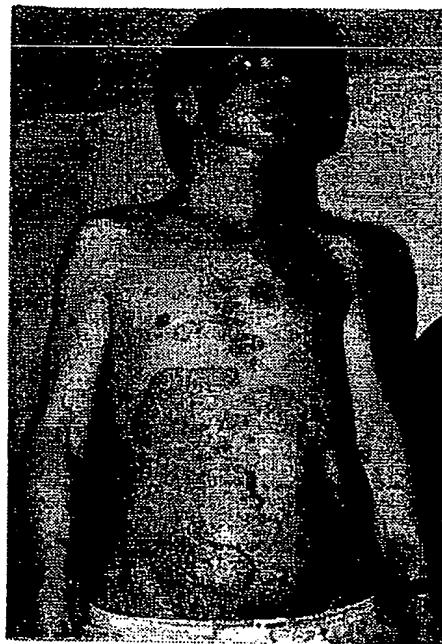


FIG.1C



FIG.1D

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FIG.2A



FIG.2B



FIG.2C

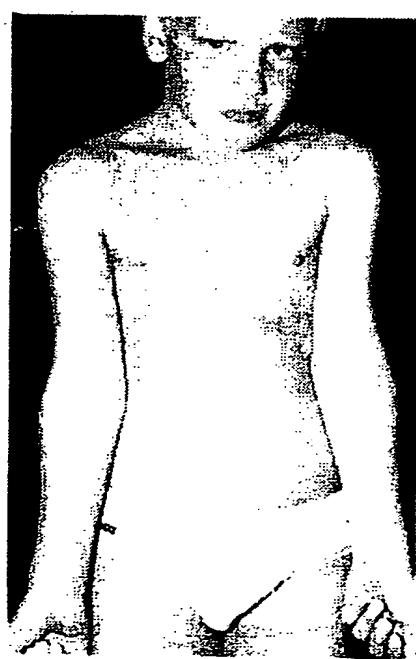


FIG.2D

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FIG.3B

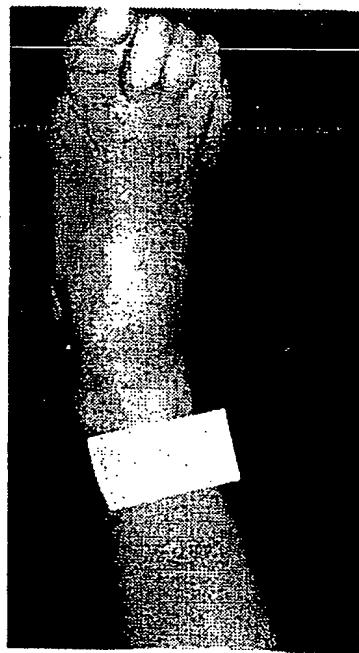


FIG.4B

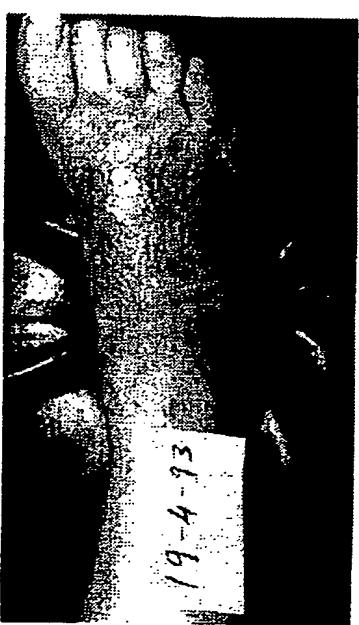


FIG.4A

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FIG.5A

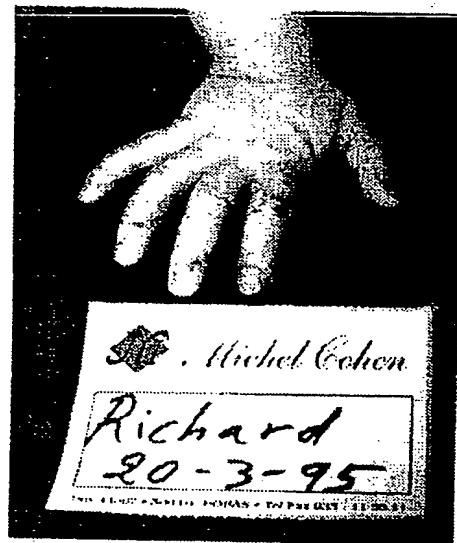


FIG.5B

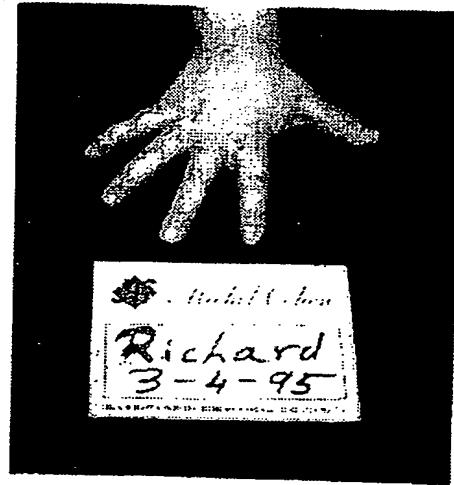
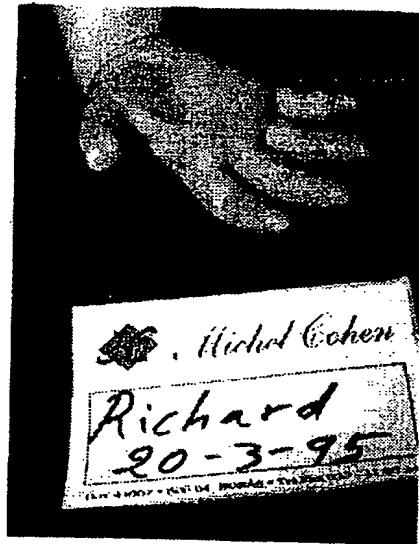


FIG.5C

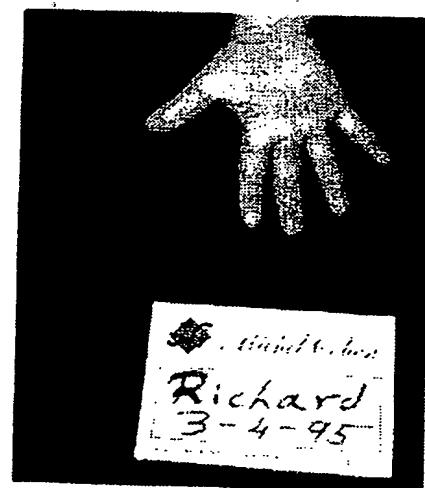


FIG.5D

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FIG.6C

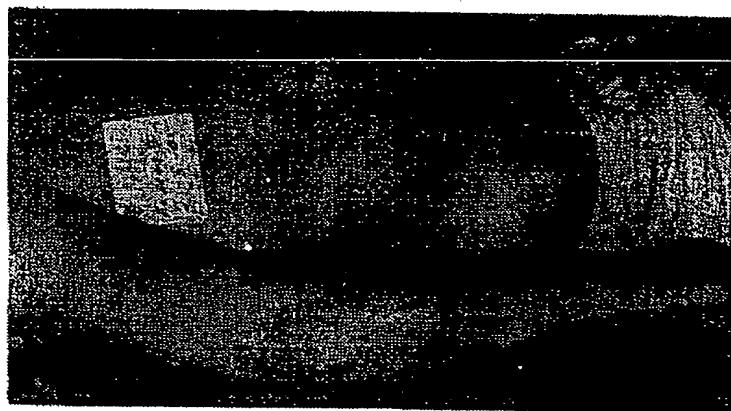


FIG.6B

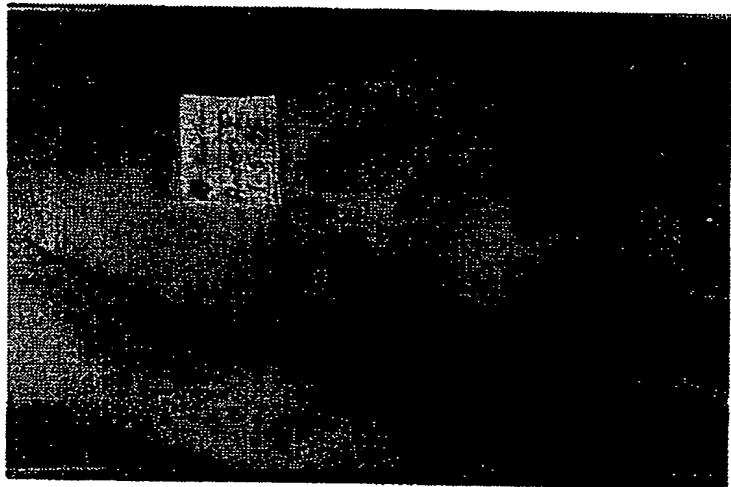
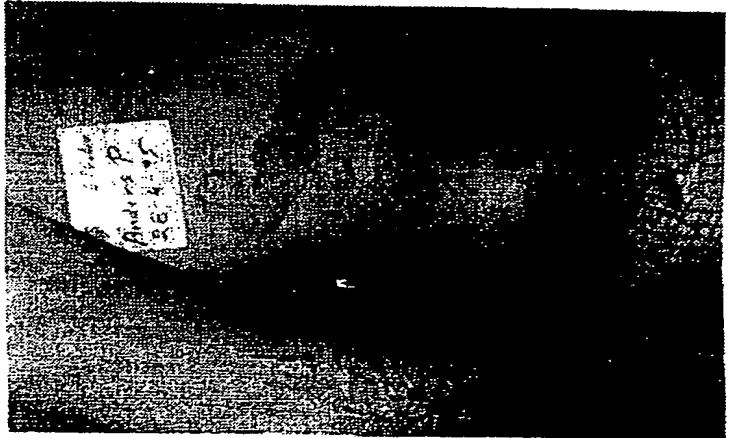


FIG.6A



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FIG.6F

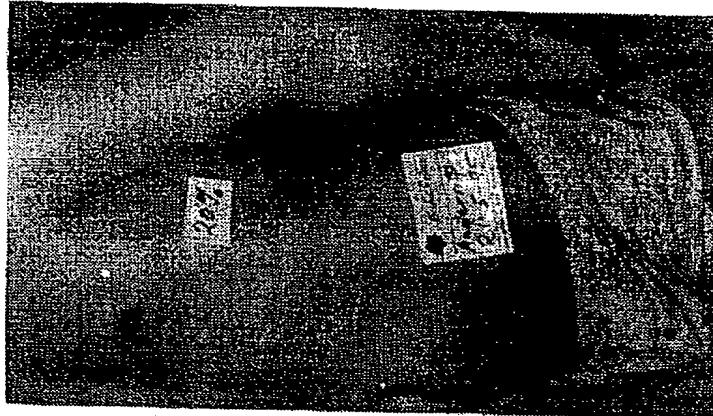


FIG.6E

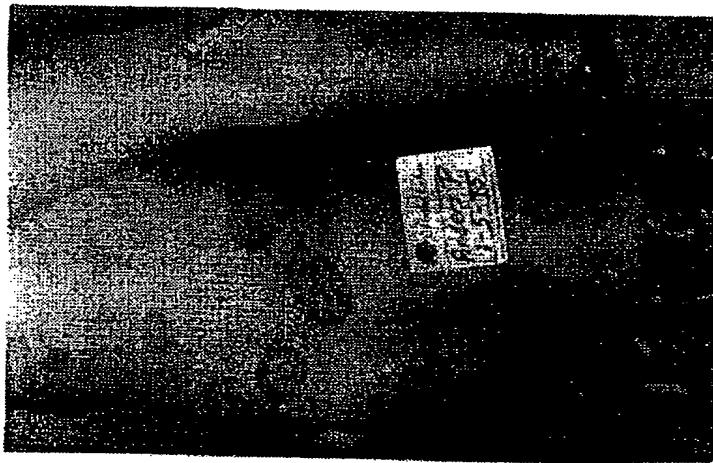


FIG.6D



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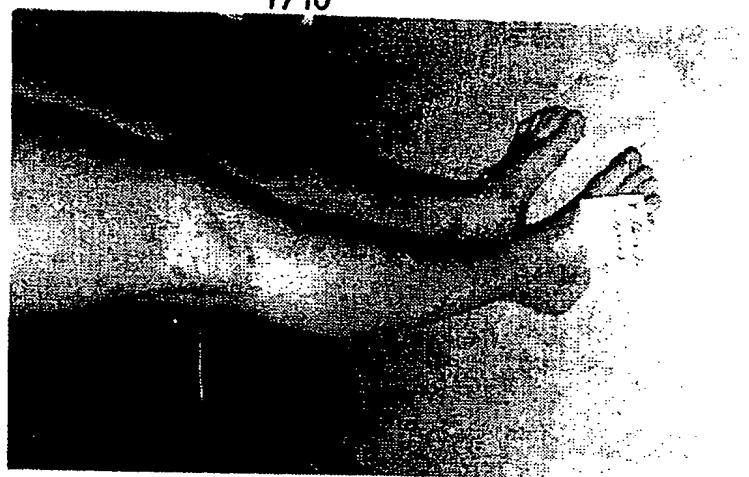


FIG. 7B

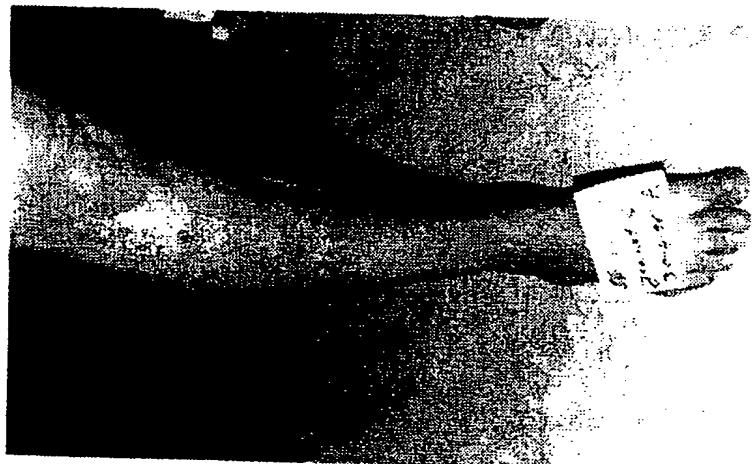
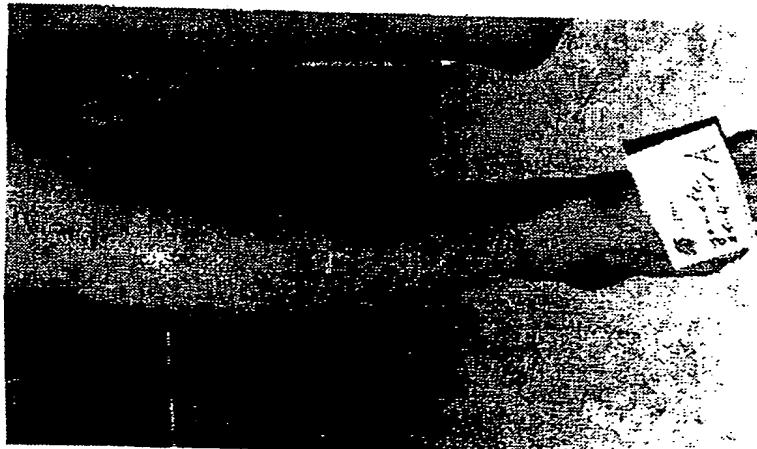


FIG. 7A



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FIG. 7F

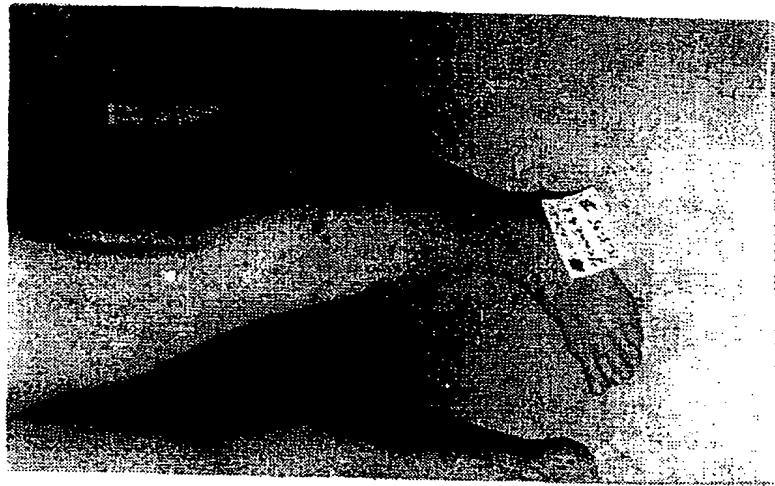


FIG. 7E

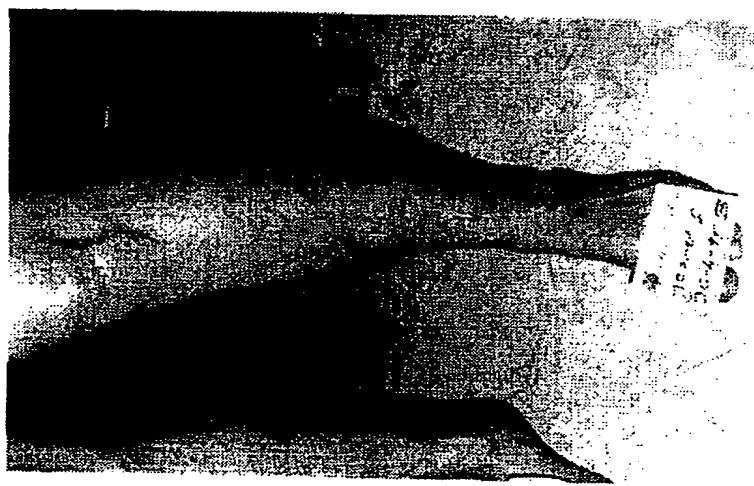
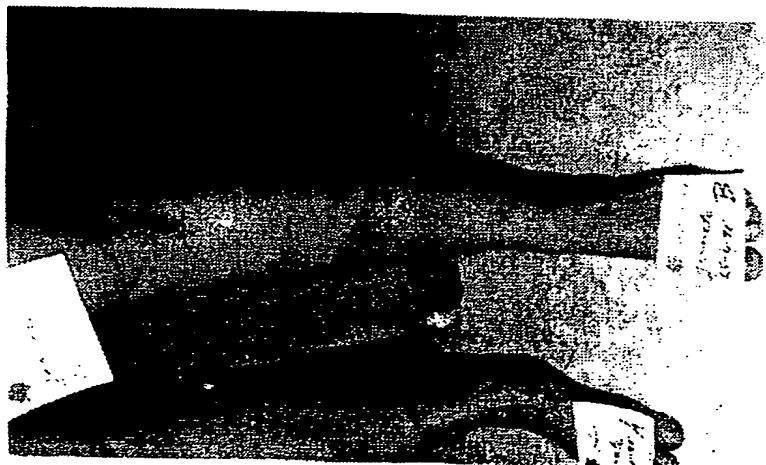


FIG. 7D



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FIG.7G

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FIG.7H



FIG.7I

FIG.7J

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FIG.8A



FIG.8B

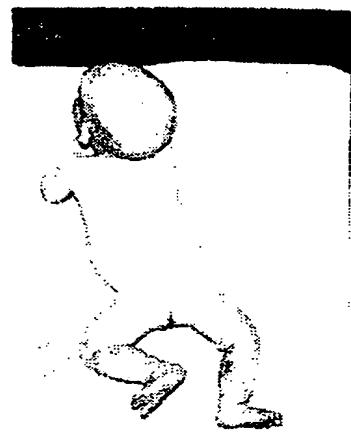
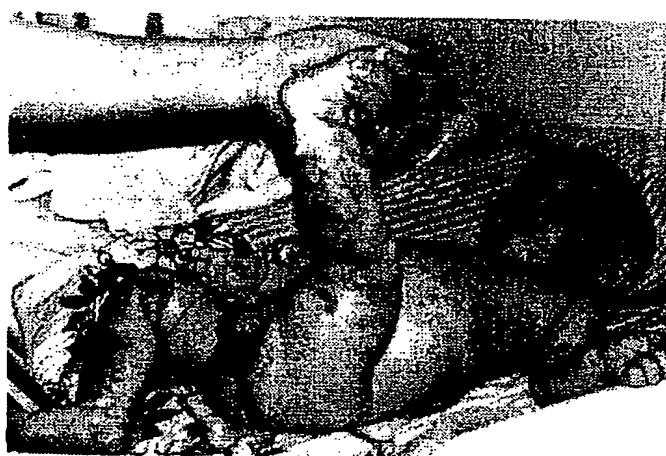


FIG.8C



FIG.8D

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 95/09544
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 A61K31/57 // (A61K31/57, 31:57)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE,A,41 19 170 (MILITNER E.) 17 December 1992 see the whole document ---	1-6
Y	EP,A,0 020 117 (E.R. SQUIBB & SONS, INC.) 10 December 1980 see the whole document ---	1-6
Y	CUTIS (UNITED STATES), AUG 1984, VOL. 34, NO. 2, PAGE(S) 190-4, BICKERS DR 'A comparative study of amcinonide and halcinonide in the treatment of eczematous dermatitis.' see the whole document --- -/-	1-6

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Date of the actual completion of the international search 5 December 1995	Date of mailing of the international search report 04.01.96
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl. Fax. (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Stierman, B

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
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Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	CUTIS, vol.46, no.1, 1990 pages 84 - 88 THE ACTIDERM MULTI-CENTER STUDY GROUP 'A trial of the Actiderm dermatological patch and topical corticosteroids in the treatment of Psoriasis Vulgaris' see the whole document ---	1-6
Y	FR,M,2 354 (MERCK & CO., INC.) 24 February 1964 see the whole document ---	1-6
Y	EP,A,0 173 478 (EFAMOL LTD.) 5 March 1986 see the whole document -----	1-6

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 95/09544

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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FR-M-2354		NONE		
EP-A-0173478	05-03-86	AU-B- AU-B- CA-A- DE-D- DE-T- HK-A- IE-B- JP-A- SG-A-	573372 4586485 1264670 3587741 3587741 107594 62292 61056136 96694	02-06-88 20-02-86 23-01-90 17-03-94 23-06-94 14-10-94 25-01-95 20-03-86 28-10-94

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